

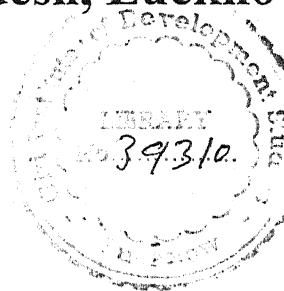
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**EVALUATION OF SAMANVIT GRAM
VANIKARAN SAMRIDDHI YOJANA
(SGVSY) UNDERTAKEN BY D.F.D.A.**

F.D.A., AZAMGARH, UTTAR PRADESH

Sponsored by:

**Office of the Chief Conservator of Forests
Social Forestry, Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow**



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND GRADING OF THE PROJECT FOREST DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (FDA), AZAMGARH

GRADING OF PROJECT ON SCALE OF 01 TO 10

Quantitative Aspects	Physical	8.0
	Financial	6.5
Qualitative Aspects	Survival	7.5
	Health of Plantation	6.5
	Maintenance	6.0
	Sustainability	5.0
JFM	Degree of People's Participation	3.5
	Satisfaction over Perceived Benefits by the Local Population	3.0
FDA	Composition of General and Executive Bodies of the FDA	7.5
	Role of FDA in Administrative, Supervisory and Monitoring Mechanism of the Project	6.0
Mechanism	Flow of Funds from FDA to VFCs	6.0
	Planning, Implementation and Maintenance of Assets Directly by VFCs/EDCs	4.0
	Measures Taken for the Capacity Building of VFCs/EDCs	4.0

	Outstanding (8-10)	Very Good (5-<8)	Good (3-<5)	Poor (<3)
Overall Grading of the Project	—	5.65	—	—

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- The Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of India implemented the National Afforestation Programme (NAP) for the development of rural community. So as to improve their economic conditions, such a programme was initiated at the beginning of the 10th Five Year Plan. Forest Development Agency (FDA) and JFMC (Joint Forest Management Committee) are the two main functionaries. FDA as such is the main controlling body of JFMC, which takes into account the development of rural community.
- FDA Azamgarh has been registered under Societies' Registration Act under Regulation No.21, 1860, No.548. It is applicable with effect from 20-10-2001 to 9-10-2006 on the basis of guidelines presented by NAEB, MOEF and the Government of India. As such, it is followed by FDA as reported by forest officials and observations made therein by evaluator during the field visit in the district. No deviations as such are found in the composition of general and executive body meetings.
- The expenditure on EPA work during 2003-04 was Rs.16 lakh, which declined to Rs.15 lakh in 2004-05. It further went down to Rs.10 lakh in 2005-06 and to Rs.2 lakhs in 2006-07. Of the total SC beneficiaries, 98.86 per cent are male, while 1.14 per cent are the females. Among other beneficiaries, 99.26 per cent are the males, while 0.55 per cent are females. Of the total beneficiaries, 99.05 per cent are male, while 0.95 per cent are the females. Mandays generated come to 42910 in 2003-04, 64686 in 2004-05, 57631 in 2005-06 and to 15724 in 2006-07. Thus, mandays generated has kept on declining over the years, which is found to be the maximum in 2004-05 but minimum in 2006-07. **The non-implementation of EPA fund allocated for this purpose has not been released even after a number of attempts made by forest officials and hence chances of its release are remote. It has been proved to be counter-productive as forest officials only keep on giving assurances to villagers from the very beginning of the project. Even today, the officials are not telling the truth to the villagers.**

POPULATION AND TEMPERATURE

- Azamgarh forest division covers the 1200 ha. of area, of which the covered area for the study is cent per cent. Covered area is equal to forest area (1200 ha.) in the district. As per Census 2001, the population of Azamgarh is 3950808, of which male population comes to 1949827, while female population to 2000981. Thus, the male population

accounts for 49.35 per cent, while female population to 50.65 per cent. The maximum temperature for the district is 47 degree, while minimum touches to 4 degrees celsius. Summer starts in the mid of March and continues in May and June. During this period 34-47 degree celsius temperatures are recorded. During winter season, the cold starts in November and ends in the month of February. During this period, the nights are cold and temperature touches even below the 4 degree celsius. Monsoon normally starts in the month of June and continues upto September. Normally, the average rain recorded comes to 1050 mm.

- There are as much as 4107 revenue villages in the district. Generally male workers are from general, OBC and SC/ST castes. Outside of DFO, those workers who are employed on casual basis normally receive Rs.58.00 per day. Rs.58.00 per day is also the minimum wage, which is prescribed by the government of U.P.

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

- The present project refers for 5 years, i.e. 2002-03 to 2006-07. The target area is 1200 ha, of which achievement was 100 per cent. The total cost of the project in Azamgarh district comes to Rs.209.45 lakh, out of which by 2006-07 money received comes to Rs.197.25 lakh, i.e., 94.18 per cent. Forest land in Azamgarh district accounts for 5 per cent, while 95 per cent of land is accounted for by the community land. During the year 2003-04 to 2005-06, the significant species are: (i) Teak, (ii) Jamun, (iii) Cane, (iv) Jungal Jalebi, (v) Sheesham, (vi) Backen, (vii) Kanji, (viii) Eucalyptus, (ix) Amla, (x) Seeras (xi) Kesia, (x) arjun, etc. There are also mixed species but their numbers are not known to the evaluator. Such species, such as, neem, jamun, bel, etc., have generally been made under the schemes of AR, ANR, medicinal plants, bamboo, silvipasture, etc.
- We have considered 103 villages for which micro-plans have been prepared by JFMC. JFMC has completed micro-plan of 103 villages during 2003-04, 2004-05 and for 2005-06 to assess the survival rate. The average survival rate comes to 75 per cent for inventory sample of JFMCs during 2004-05 and to 2005-06 in the district. This is based on the discussions held with plantation holders and interviews held with VFCs villagers. Survival rate is determined by the health of plants, maintenance and sustainability, personal interviews with the villagers and forest officials. In the district, the village development fund does not exist. In the process of monitoring, CCF, CF and DCF/DFO have actively been involved with varying degrees. They are responsible for deciding the JFMC, the registration of which is carried out through CCF, CF and DCF/DFO. The

project gets badly affected due mainly to the non-cooperation by the village community or committees at the village level. The implementation of Entry Point Activities, such as, road construction, plantation, hand pipe installation, cleaning of ponds, distribution of blankets, are also found important in this project. The quality of plantation is found to be good but the quality of land is observed to be poor. The artificial regeneration is found satisfactory as compared to natural regeneration. This aspect has been observed in the Azamgarh district.

- **It has been observed in the field that the Sal species are naturally regenerative as well as rehabilitative. Such activities are found satisfactory in the field. It is also observed in the field that traditional technology is found to be more satisfactory. This holds true in case of polybags and pindi technology while raising the seeding in nurseries in all the villages. Forest development officers were satisfied with the traditional technology. There appears to be some changes in the quality of life of the village community in terms of availability of water, mode of transportation and increase in per capita income, etc. However, the village community has been found to be non-cooperative. They have quite partial involvement in the planning and implementation of the project work. Temporarily watchman has been appointed. Owing to low payment of salary and wages, such watchman shows reluctance and very low level of commitment towards their duty.**

CONSTRAINTS AND LIMITATIONS

- **As observed in the field, the grazing of plants is usual and unregulated. So as to minimize the problem, forest officials have shown reluctance in appointment of regular watchman due to lack of fund.**
- **There appears to be creation of assets by the EPA activities EPA constantly demands the fund from the local community for this purpose. Assets are generally in the form of hand pipe installation and kutchra road construction. Forest officials feel that due to inadequate financial and manpower resources, the project like plantation may not have even been started. After the first year, the flow of fund was good. The delay in the fund after the second year occurred both at the State as well as at the NAEB office in Delhi. It has been observed keenly by the forest officials in the district.**
- **The main reason of death of plant species has been the lack of adequate water and erratic rain in the monsoon. Many times, the wild animals (Neel Rose, Rabbits and Deers) caused damage by grazing of leaves of arjun and jamun species. Lack of**

proper protection and maintenance were also observed. Such facts were conveyed to forest officials during discussions and they accepted the truth and assured us that prompt action would be taken to tackle the problem. The average height of the plant species in the selected JFMC was found to be 2 to 4 feet. Micro-plans of 103 JFMCs villages including sample of 13 JFMCs villages have been completed. Rs.2.0 lakh were spent for preparing the micro plans.

SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- It is suggested that Aided Natural Regeneration (ANR) component/scheme of the project should be at least for another 10 years. This is because the growth and protection of Sal seeds take long time. Additional fund for this should actively therefore be made available for this purpose.
- A long-term viable strategy should be devised to stop the over-grazing of newly plantation areas.
- The project authority feel that fund allocated under EPA should be released timely. It will improve the overall performance of the project.
- A majority of the local village people have complained that community assets need to be created. Under EPA, whatever asset has been created so far is not the sufficient from the view point of welfare of the village community.
- Study further suggests that capacity building programme among community people of JFMCs should be given priority. This will make project more meaningful and sustainable.
- It is suggested that project may be continued as it is successful in increasing the number of plant species in JFMCs villages. Despite this, it has failed to mobilize the community people to be involved in the project activities.
- A majority of people in the villages has a strong grudge against the forest officials. Villagers feel that they have been befooled by foresters as their promises have never been fulfilled.
- The awareness campaign and capacity building programme among community people of JFMC villages should be given priority for making such project more meaningful and sustainable.
- The evaluator felt that the project may be continued because it has been successful to some extent, in increasing the number of plant species in JFMCs villages but it failed to mobilize the community people to involve in project activities. Funding agency should analyze these facts as to why such situation arose that EPA fund was

not released till date. It affected adversely the overall output of the project. The wage rates of FDA project (Rs.58.00) are very low in comparison to current wages (Rs.90-100). Attempts are required to be made to enhance the wage rate of the FDA project on a priority basis.

CHAPTER I

PROJECT PROFILE AND PROPOSED ACTIVITIES

This deals with the profile of the project area and its salient features along with project implementing agency, its location, cost, duration and area treated, project objectives, components of the project, composition of FDA and JFMC, micro-plans, approved programme of work, etc.

I.1 Project Title

National Afforestation Programme (NAP): A Participatory Approach to Sustainable Development of Forests Through Forest Development Agency (FDA), Azamgarh, U.P.

I.2 Project Implementing Agency

FDA	:	Forest Development Agency, Azamgarh
District	:	Azamgarh
Forest Division	:	Azamgarh
Forest Circle	:	East Circle, Azamgarh
State	:	Uttar Pradesh

I.3 Project Locations

Sub-Watersheds	:	Tamsa, Kuwar, Ghaghra and Pounds
Development Block	:	Mirzapur, Lalganj, Maharajganj, Pauri and Daburpur
Forest Ranges	:	Azamgarh, Maharajganj, Mohamadpur, Zahanaganj, Mehnagar, Ahraulla, Lalganj, Atraulia, Phulpur and Jeeyanpur
Villages associated	:	103 Total Villages (List attached as in Table II.6)

I.4 Project Cost, Duration and Area

Total cost of project	:	Rs.209.45 lakh (amount received Rs.197.25 lakh – 94.18%)
Duration of Project	:	2002-2003 to 2006-2007 (Work started from 2003-04)
Project Area	:	1200 ha. (By 2005-06 area covered 1200 ha. – 100%).

I.5 PROJECT PROFILE AND PROPOSED ACTIVITIES

District Azamgarh comprises of somewhat irregularly shaped tract of the country lying south of the Ghaghra river.¹ It is bounded on the East by Ballia on the South by Ghazipur on the South-West by Jaunpur, on the West for a short distance by Sultanpur on the North-West by Faizabad on the North by Gorakhpur and on the South-East by Deoria district. Ghaghra separates the district from the Gorakhpur and Deoria districts while the boundary with the other district is purely artificial. According to 2001 Census, the district is surrounded by the area of 4229.5 sq.km.

I.6 POPULATION

In 2001, the district had the population of 3950808, out of which male population was accounted for 49.35 per cent, while female to 50.65 per cent. There are 1614 village panchayats in the district. The quality of land was found to be sodic in the district. The maximum temperature has been recorded to be 47°C, while minimum to 4°C. Summer starts in the mid of March, which continues in May and June. During this period, the temperature varying from 34-47°C are recorded. Winter season starts in November and ends in the month of February. During this period, nights are colder, the temperature touches the 4°C sometimes. Monsoon starts in the month of June and continues upto the end of September. Normally, on an average, rains come to 1050 mm. There are as much as 4107 revenue villages in the district.²

I.7 TOTAL AREA AND AREA UNDER PLANTATION AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILES

The present report is primarily confined on the 120 hectares area under plantation, which is 10 per cent of the total area of the district, i.e., 1200 hectares. Table I.1 describes the range-wise socio-economic profile of the district in terms of total population, SC/ST/OBC composition of the population number of livestock, land holding and their distribution, etc.

¹ Uttar Pradesh District Gazetteers, Azamgarh, Published by Government of Uttar Pradesh, Department of District Gazetteers, U.P., Lucknow.

² Data compiled by DFO Office, Azamgarh, U.P.

Table I.1: Profile of JFMCs/Villages

Sl. No.	Name of Range	No. of Village	Total Population			Land Details (Ha.)			Cattle Popula- Ion
			Total	SC	OBC	Total Area	Land Holding	Forest Land	
1.	Atraulia	17	3392	860	1780	312.515	228.22	—	1003
2.	Atraulia		2250	750	925	258.00	211.00	—	1096
3.	Atraulia		4985	1680	1684	251.58	159.00	—	1334
4.	Atraulia		4250	490	1636	652.00	513.00	—	1310
5.	Atraulia		4168	2820	825	853.00	615.00	—	1110
6.	Atraulia		3970	1400	767	178.27	118.00	—	1041
7.	Atraulia		2627	840	867	468.00	386.00	—	900
8.	Atraulia		2260	560	800	600.00	367.00	—	404
9.	Atraulia		2200	700	1120	166.00	145.00	—	1760
10.	Atraulia		4500	1800	2240	162.00	138.00	—	1760
11.	Atraulia		4514	1330	720	299.00	265.00	—	763
12.	Atraulia		3192	1600	640	348.00	309.00	—	950
13.	Atraulia		6021	2550	980	981.00	528.00	—	1138
14.	Atraulia		1152	627	421	256.27	126.00	—	500
15.	Atraulia		533	250	120	196.03	125.00	—	185
16.	Atraulia		1745	441	1010	257.75	128.00	—	360
17.	Atraulia		3557	840	450	274.00	224.00	—	950
18.	Lalganj	11	3025	825	586	135.00	98.00	—	610
19.	Lalganj		3521	1580	368	1487.00	1162.00	—	1016
20.	Lalganj		1706	760	517	326.00	256.00	—	532
21.	Lalganj		2327	1060	145	184.00	116.00	—	1553
22.	Lalganj		3800	1600	820	334.00	224.00	—	1550
23.	Lalganj		2596	656	1520	73.00	71.00	—	935
24.	Lalganj		5100	1240	1780	359.00	357.00	—	756
25.	Lalganj		1255	1125	78	186.00	186.00	—	650
26.	Lalganj		995	320	740	97.00	65.00	—	689
27.	Lalganj		2000	540	1330	118.00	85.00	—	595
28.	Lalganj		1804	672	524	382.68	—	—	1410
29.	Meh Nagar	14	5890	2780	1456	362.00	169.00	—	1525
30.	Meh Nagar		4670	1710	1815	351.00	294.00	—	970
31.	Meh Nagar		2800	1225	761	270.00	207.00	—	880
32.	Meh Nagar		5500	2508	782	1624.00	100.00	—	1341
33.	Meh Nagar		5188	2570	250	507.00	328.00	—	1896
34.	Meh Nagar		4916	2860	430	693.00	690.00	—	1702
35.	Meh Nagar		6816	1456	360	245.00	240.00	—	1282
36.	Meh Nagar		2230	458	326	156.00	130.00	—	680
37.	Meh Nagar		6490	3540	220	215.00	207.00	—	2355
38.	Meh Nagar		3299	592	465	260.00	252.00	—	1165
39.	Meh Nagar		2960	80	120	165.00	120.00	—	932
40.	Meh Nagar		3250	1600	1630	142.00	140.00	—	725
41.	Meh Nagar		3285	870	740	246.00	194.00	—	990
42.	Meh Nagar		2371	1120	1200	263.10	195.77	—	1012
43.	Azamgarh	5	4873	1050	1590	1502.82	1310.82	—	1201
44.	Azamgarh		5139	675	2115	305.00	245.00	—	660
45.	Azamgarh		2677	360	1768	200.00	180.00	—	440
46.	Azamgarh		2730	510	1668	360.05	215.10	—	1184
47.	Azamgarh		4000	1820	1350	180.00	100.00	—	900
48.	Phulpur	18	5690	756	1534	324.20	236.05	—	2274
49.	Phulpur		2396	—	1465	162.86	79.86	—	482
50.	Phulpur		2025	465	1482	126.98	89.43	—	191
51.	Phulpur		1503	710	308	368.00	320.00	—	321
52.	Phulpur		1640	820	445	237.527	100.83	—	119

53.	Phulpur		5690	790	2115	1208.00	1034.00	—	2274
54.	Phulpur		4000	180	2410	611.996	470.683	—	1380
55.	Phulpur		5512	2628	1890	2012.46	165.92	—	996
56.	Phulpur		2700	320	600	1700	647.00	—	815
57.	Phulpur		3088	572	516	613.00	573.00	—	404
58.	Phulpur		2790	1440	1120	443.00	261.00	—	915
59.	Phulpur		3085	1040	1100	280.00	185.00	—	1000
60.	Phulpur		2200	840	970	722.00	332.00	—	640
61.	Phulpur		4270	1992	486	925.00	309.00	—	1275
62.	Phulpur		1608	706	810	160.14	133.00	—	202
63.	Phulpur		1961	—	1122	302.00	253.00	—	783
64.	Phulpur		3250	1460	1200	953.00	831.00	—	2348
65.	Phulpur		5394	2299	1420	2292.00	2199.00	—	1626
66.	Muhamadpur	10	4150	898	1782	244.00	175.00	—	1920
67.	Muhamadpur		2922	696	1450	145.00	125.00	—	1200
68.	Muhamadpur		5870	2152	1650	250.00	180.00	—	1020
69.	Muhamadpur		3636	480	3120	85.00	77.00	—	935
70.	Muhamadpur		3799	1100	1800	100.00	80.00	—	1095
71.	Muhamadpur		10100	2620	7830	1197.00	1179.00	—	2670
72.	Muhamadpur		2838	570	1470	95.00	88.00	—	1278
73.	Muhamadpur		2498	1920	430	174.00	119.00	—	1187
74.	Muhamadpur		798	—	526	107.65	59.04	—	452
75.	Muhamadpur		3435	2600	320	222.00	170.00	—	1050
76.	Jeeyanpur	1	1440	318	935	750.00	716.00	—	565
77.	Zahanaganj	4	2927	820	785	361.84	290.00	—	618
78.	Zahanaganj		1673	215	815	290.00	241.00	—	614
79.	Zahanaganj		1754	95	358	275.00	254.00	—	406
80.	Zahanaganj		2670	426	659	347.00	307.00	—	499
81.	Ahraulla	18	2910	651	1845	257.00	190.00	—	950
82.	Ahraulla		2510	765	1420	107.849	90.705	—	1035
83.	Ahraulla		1235	280	701	269.65	257.40	—	502
84.	Ahraulla		2252	625	568	283.00	202.00	—	994
85.	Ahraulla		1777	534	759	159.00	93.00	—	1668
86.	Ahraulla		3000	767	572	255.00	213.00	—	1100
87.	Ahraulla		2506	630	945	225.00	198.00	—	813
88.	Ahraulla		1713	370	780	108.00	95.00	—	1065
89.	Ahraulla		2139	610	1280	352.00	135.00	—	1065
90.	Ahraulla		3827	1120	1228	319.00	128.00	—	1065
91.	Ahraulla		2265	1410	380	461.00	189.00	—	952
92.	Ahraulla		2506	540	1330	238.00	200.00	—	813
93.	Ahraulla		1516	805	600	346.00	307.00	—	950
94.	Ahraulla		1382	640	700	441.17	263.00	—	429
95.	Ahraulla		3120	1224	1426	329.80	200.00	—	970
96.	Ahraulla		2500	615	565	228.34	200.00	—	813
97.	Ahraulla		3025	1210	125	120.00	90.00	—	952
98.	Maharajganj	5	3991	1650	465	207.00	192.00	—	590
99.	Maharajganj		2892	980	1270	171.00	146.00	—	590
100.	Maharajganj		6015	776	1567	1125.00	940.00	—	955
101.	Maharajganj		646	85	435	140.63	83.63	—	343
102.	Maharajganj		10137	2650	4600	1012.00	730.20	—	4511
103.	Ahraulla		1560	206	1060	175.82	940.00	—	540
Grand Total			337265	108771	113983	43550.997	30577.888		1059991

Source: Based on the information available from DFO, Azamgarh, U.P.

FDA, Azamgarh has been registered under Societies' Registration Act under Regulation No.21, 1860, No.548. This certificate will be applicable with effect from 20-10-2001 to 9-10-2006. Guidelines presented by NAEB, MOEF, Government of India were followed during the composition of General Body and Executive Body Meeting of FDA. As reported by the officials and the observations made by evaluator, no deviation has been observed in the composition of general and executive bodies. The previous registration is going to be expired this year, which needs to be renewed by FDA. This needs to be done on a priority basis.

I.8 CREATION OF JOINT FOREST MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

The 13 villages, which were selected for evaluation, accounted for 120 hectares of forests land, out of total of 1200 hectares of forest land. These villages accounted for a large chunk of OBC and general caste population, which depended on the forests not only for firewood but also for the fodder requirements. Heavy unemployment and poverty exist in selected villages. The villagers are quite co-operative and will take active part in forestry management. The Village Forest Committee (VFC) was appointed for holding meeting with the village panchayats. After getting their consent committee was formed with the village Sarpanch and local forester was elected as President and Member Secretary, respectively.

I.9 MICRO-PLANNING AND JFM

The micro level planning for the project was proposed to be conducted for all the target villages. The micro plan teams were formed for all the 103 JFMCs. The whole division was made into three sub-segments.

In each segment micro planning team is headed by the concerned range officer with one forester and other members of DFO, which also includes forest guard. The participation of rural community is not less important. Micro-planning was conducted through PRA process. DFO employs at the rate of Rs.58 per day from outside, which is far lower than the current market wage rate (Rs.90 – 100).

I.10 ENTRY POINT ACTIVITIES

Protection of forest wealth from theft lopping, grazing and fire has probably been the big challenge for the forest development. People nearby forest areas graze their cattle in forest areas. It has been noted that over grazing and lopping leads to soil erosion and depletion of vegetation. To attract the interest of the local people in protection of forests, entry point activities, such as, repair of school building, community hall, maintenance of forest roads, organization of health camps, repairs of hand pumps are needed. Such activities were proposed as per the requirement of the specific village limiting to 25 per cent of the budgetary provisions of the total project cost. The entry point activities include:

- (a) installation of hand pumps;
- (b) renovation of school building and ponds; and,
- (c) maintenance of approach roads of the villages.

Protection of forest wealth from theft, grazing and fire has been the everlasting challenges for the forest officials. To attract the interest of the common people in protection of forest, entry point activities are needed. These are necessary and forestry programme has long gestation period. People generally consider these programmes as Government Programmes and think that implementation and maintenance is the liability of the government. This notion is being defeated by using the entry point activities in the Azamgarh district.

I.11 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The main objectives of the project has been discussed as hereunder:

- to improve the vegetation;
- to improve continuous supply of food, fodder, small timber, etc. to meet the needs of the local people;
- to increase the water supply;
- to improve soil and moisture conservation;
- to generate employment opportunities for local people;
- to develop the pasture land;
- to create community assets; and
- to create activities under the component of AR and ANR for the improvement of wild life.

I.12 PROJECT COMPONENTS

The improved components of the project are discussed below:

- aided natural regeneration;
- artificial regeneration;
- pasture/silvipasture;
- cane plantation;
- bamboo plantation;
- mixed plantation of trees having medicinal values;
- micro planning;
- soil and moisture conservation;
- extension and promotion of JFM;
- peoples' participation;
- technology extension;
- entry point activities;
- monitoring and evaluation, etc.

I.13 SALIENT FEATURES INCLUDING PROPOSED STRATEGIES FOR TREATMENT

The basic strategy is selected by considering the local conditions. Factors like plantation pattern are also taken into account. Advance soil work is done according to ground conditions. In order to generate interest and to ensure the participation of the communities, some of the entry point activities for their benefit are carried out by forest department. This is as per budget provided in the project. The community is entitled to share usufructs on the project area. On an average 103 plantation have been done in 103 villages.

Table I.2 describes the approved programme of work defined in terms of physical and financial targets and achievements from 2003-04 to 2006-07.

Table I.2: Approved Programme of Work (2002-2003 to 2006-07)

(Rs. in Lakh and Area in ha.)

Sl. No.	Name of Work	Year-wise Physical and Financial Target/Outlay Break-up									
		Rate in Rs.	2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		Total
			Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	
01.	Aided Natural Regeneration										
	Admissible Rate										
	a) Advance										
	b) Creation										
	c) Maintenance										
	Sub-Total										
02.	Artificial Regeneration										
	Admissible Rate										
	a) Advance	3306.00	500	16.53	400	13.22	300	9.92	--	--	1200 39.67
	b) Creation	3967.20	--	--	500	19.84	400	15.87	300	11.90	1200 47.61
	c) Maintenance:										
	i) I Year	2248.08	--	--	--	--	500	11.24	400	8.99	900 20.23
	ii) II Year	1983.60	--	--	--	--	--	--	500	9.92	500 9.92
	Sub-Total		500	16.53	900	33.06	1200	37.03	1200	30.81	1200 117.43
03.	Pasture Development										
	Admissible Rate										
	a) Advance										
	b) Creation										
	c) Maintenance										
	Sub-Total										
04.	SMC (@15% of Plantation Cost)		--	7.05	--	7.05		3.51		--	17.61
05.	M&E Micro-Plan Awareness (10%)			2.94		2.94		2.93		2.93	11.74
06.	Overhead @ 10% of plantation			2.94		2.94		2.93		2.93	11.74
07.	EPA @ Rs.4000/-			17.00		14.00		10.00		7.00	48.00
08.	Improved Technology			1.76		1.17		--		--	2.93
	Total			48.92		61.16		56.40		43.67	209.45

Source: DFO Office, Azamgarh, U.P.

CHAPTER II

QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

This chapter deals with the classification of area covered. It deals with the physical and financial targets and achievements. It relates to different components of the projects, such as:

- (i) natural regeneration;
- (ii) artificial regeneration;
- (iii) bamboo plantation;
- (iv) mixed plantation;
- (v) pasture/silvipasture development;
- (vi) soil and moisture conservation/extension/awareness;
- (vii) training;
- (viii) monitoring;
- (ix) evaluation;
- (x) use of improved technologies in the project;
- (xi) status of micro planning;
- (xii) type of assets created under EPA;
- (xiii) process adopted in the formation of JFMC; and
- (xiv) capacity building programmes, etc.

Classification of area covered/treated during three years of project implementation, observed that 5 per cent of the total area was forest land, which mostly belongs to reserve forest category. Three sets of tables given below sufficiently proved that till this end of last financial year 2005-06, 93.36 per cent (681 ha.) of total area was treated during the second year 2004-05. During third year (2005-06) the total area covered was 14.38 per cent (105 ha.). Refer to Tables II.1 to II.3 for detailed information related to area under different land categories and plantation schemes.

II.1 Approved Programme of Works

Table II.1 describes the approved programme of work defined in terms of advance work, creation and maintenance. It relates to the years of 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06 and to 2006-07. In Azamgarh district, the community land is relatively more significant than that of the forest land under the plantation scheme of artificial regeneration for pursuing the advance work creation and maintenance (Table II.1).

Table II.1: Classification of Area Coverage/Treated

Year	Category	Area Treated	Type of Work (Ha.)				
			Advance Work	Creation	Maintenance		
					I Year	II Year	III Year
2003-04	1. Forest Land	Artificial	25.00	—	—	—	—
	2. Community Land	Regeneration	375.00	—	—	—	—
	Sub-Total		400.00	—	—	—	—
2004-05	1. Forest Land	Artificial	20.00	25.00	—	—	—
	2. Community Land	Regeneration	480.00	375.00	—	—	—
	Sub-Total		500.00	400.00	—	—	—
2005-06	1. Forest Land	Artificial	5.00	20.00	25.00	—	—
	2. Community Land	Regeneration	295.00	480.00	375.00	—	—
	Sub-Total		300.00	500.00	400.00	—	—
2006-07	1. Forest Land	Artificial	—	5.00	20.00	25.00	—
	2. Community Land	Regeneration	—	295.00	480.00	375.00	—
	Sub-Total			300.00	500.00	400.00	—
	Grand Total		1200.00	1200.00	900.00	400.00	—

Source: DFO Office, Azamgarh, U.P.

II.2 PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL ACHIEVEMENTS

As per the data available by the project implementing agency, physical and financial target of the project during 2003-2004 (table II.2) has almost been achieved during this year. During 2004-05, the target under AR in case of advance work and creation of the project was 900 ha., which was just equal to achievement (900 ha.). The financial target of advance work under the plantation scheme of artificial regeneration was found to be Rs.13.22 lakh but achievement was higher being to Rs.16.53 lakh. This has been partially due to backlog of previous years and partly this was artificially created to get the more funds from the sponsoring agency. Thus, achievement is found to be greater than that of target, while reverse is true for creation under the plantation scheme of artificial regeneration (table II.3).

Table II.4 shows the physical target and achievement and the financial target and achievement for advance work in creation and maintenance under the plantation scheme of artificial regeneration. It relates to the year of 2005-06. The physical target of advance work (300 ha.) was just equal to its achievement (300 ha.). Such a finding is also reinforced in the case of financial target (Rs.9.92 lakh) and its achievement (Rs.9.92 lakh). In the case of creation, the physical and financial target is found to be lower than that of physical and financial achievement. It may be noted that financial target for soil and moisture conservation and EPA work is just found equal to financial achievement. In micro planning and overhead, the financial target is higher than that of financial achievement. This is true in the case of total as well (table II.4).

Table II.2: **Physical and Financial Achievements, 2003-2004**

Sl. No.	Item	Physical (Area in Ha.)		Financial (Rs. in Lakh)	
		Target for the Area	Achieved in the year	Target for the Area	Achieved in the year
1.	Natural Regeneration				
	a) Advance Work				
	b) Creation				
	c) Maintenance				
	Sub-Total				
2.	Artificial Regeneration				
	a) Advance Work	500.00	400.00	16.53	13.22
	b) Creation				
	c) Maintenance				
	Sub-Total	500.00	400.00	16.53	13.22
3.	Pasture Development				
	a) Advance Work				
	b) Creation				
	c) Maintenance				
	Sub-Total				
4.	Soil & Moisture Conservation			7.05	5.64
5.	EPA			17.00	16.00
6.	Micro-Planning			2.94	2.56
7.	Fencing				
8.	Monitoring & Evaluation Awareness Rising				
9.	Improved Technologies			1.76	1.76
10.	Overheads			2.94	2.30
	Total	500	400	48.22	41.48

Source: DFO Office, Azamgarh, U.P.

Table II.3: **Physical and Financial Achievements, 2004-2005**

Sl. No.	Item	Physical (Area in Ha.)		Financial (Rs. in Lakh)	
		Target for the Area	Achieved in the year	Target for the Area	Achieved in the year
1.	Natural Regeneration				
	a) Advance Work				
	b) Creation				
	c) Maintenance				
	Sub-Total				
2.	Artificial Regeneration				
	a) Advance Work	400.00	500.00	13.22	16.53
	b) Creation	500.00	400.00	19.84	15.87
	c) Maintenance				
	Sub-Total	900.00	900.00	33.06	32.40
3.	Pasture Development				
	a) Advance Work				
	b) Creation				
	c) Maintenance				
	Sub-Total				
4.	Soil & Moisture Conservation			7.05	8.46
5.	EPA			14.00	15.00
6.	Micro-Planning			2.94	2.94
7.	Fencing				
8.	Monitoring & Evaluation Awareness Rising				
9.	Improved Technologies			1.17	1.17
10.	Overheads			2.94	2.56
	Total			61.16	62.53

Source: DFO Office, Azamgarh, U.P.

Table II.4 describes the physical target and achievement as well as financial target and achievement during the year 2006-07. Under artificial regeneration plantation scheme, the physical target is just equal to its achievement under advance work. In case of creation, the physical target (300 ha.) is just equal to its achievement (300 ha.). The same holds true for the case of financial target (Rs.11.90 lakh) and achievement (Rs.11.90 lakh) also. In maintenance under AR, the physical target is more than 100 points to that of physical achievement followed by financial target and achievement. In the case of sub-total, the physical target and achievement comes to 1200 ha. of land. Financial target is found to be more (Rs.30.81 lakh) than that of financial achievement being to Rs.11.90 lakh. In case of EPA work, micro-planning, overhead cost and the total of financial target exceeds to that of financial achievement. On the whole, AR is found to be satisfactory, while NR is disappointing.

Table II.4: **Physical and Financial Achievements, 2005-2006**

Sl. No.	Item	Physical (Area in Ha.)		Financial (Rs. in Lakh)	
		Target for the Area	Achieved in the year	Target for the Area	Achieved in the year
1.	Natural Regeneration				
	a) Advance Work				
	b) Creation				
	c) Maintenance				
	Sub-Total				
2.	Artificial Regeneration				
	a) Advance Work	300.00	300.00	9.92	9.92
	b) Creation	400.00	500.00	15.87	19.84
	c) Maintenance	500.00	400.00	11.24	7.99
	Sub-Total	1200.00	1200.00	37.03	37.75
3.	Pasture Development				
	a) Advance Work				
	b) Creation				
	c) Maintenance				
	Sub-Total				
4.	Soil & Moisture Conservation			3.51	3.51
5.	EPA			10.00	10.00
6.	Micro-Planning			2.93	2.21
7.	Fencing				
8.	Monitoring & Evaluation Awareness Rising				
9.	Improved Technologies				
10.	Overheads			2.93	2.24
	Total			56.40	55.71

Source: DFO Office, Azamgarh, U.P.

Table II.5: Physical and Financial Achievements, 2006-2007

Sl. No.	Item	Physical (Area in Ha.)		Financial (Rs. in Lakh)	
		Target for the Area	Achieved in the year	Target for the Area	Achieved in the year
1.	Natural Regeneration				
	a) Advance Work				
	b) Creation				
	c) Maintenance				
	Sub-Total				
2.	Artificial Regeneration				
	a) Advance Work				
	b) Creation	300.00	300.00	11.90	11.90
	c) Maintenance – I Year	400.00	500.00	8.99	--
	d) Maintenance – II Year	500.00	400.00	9.92	--
	Sub-Total	1200.00	1200.00	30.81	11.90
3.	Pasture Development				
	a) Advance Work				
	b) Creation				
	c) Maintenance				
	Sub-Total				
4.	Soil & Moisture Conservation				
5.	EPA			7.00	2.00
6.	Micro-Planning			2.93	0.23
7.	Fencing				
8.	Monitoring & Evaluation Awareness Rising				
9.	Improved Technologies				
10.	Overheads			2.93	1.07
	Total			43.67	15.20

Source: DFO Office, Azamgarh, U.P.

II.3 ADEQUACY OF PLANTING WORK

Table II.6 describes the plantation per hectare, plantation site name, artificial plantation, aided natural regeneration and number of plantations. We find that there exists 103 forests in 1200 hectares of land. Gambhir Ban is found spread over into 40 hectares of land, 15 hectares of land, while one plantation is found in each villages as described in Table II.6. The aided natural regeneration does not exist.

Table II.6: Plantation Under FDA-JFMC Range-wise

Sl. No.	Range Name	JFMC Name	Plantation Site Name	Area (Ha.)		No. of Plantation
				Artificial Plantation	Aided Natural Regeneration	
1.	Azamgarh	Gambhir Ban	Gambhir Ban	40.00	--	1
				15.00	--	1
2.	Maharajganj	Bindwal	Bindwal	4.00	--	1
				5.00	--	1
3.	Maharajganj	Keshavpur	Keshavpur	10.00	--	1
				15.00	--	1
4.	Maharajganj	Dewre Zahir	Dewre Zahir	6.00	--	1
				5.00	--	1
5.	Mohamadpur	Chandpur Tundwal	Chandpur Tundwal	4.00	--	1
6.	Mohamadpur	Mirzapur Gambhir Palli	Manjeer Patti	5.00	--	1
7.	Zahanaganj	Samraul	Samraul	15.00	--	1
				9.00	--	1
8.	Mehnagar	Gaura	Gaura	17.00	--	1
9.	Mehnagar	Mohamadpur Charan Sagar	Mohamadpur Charan Sagar	8.00	--	1
10.	Mehnagar	Athipura	Athipura	12.00	--	1
				20.00	--	1
				20.00	--	1
11.	Ahraulla	Bahera	Bahera	10.00	--	1
12.	Ahraulla	Fareedpur	Fareedpur	10.00	--	1
13.	Ahraulla	Gohana	Gohana	10.00	--	1
14.	Ahraulla	Pakhanpur	Pakhanpur	5.00	--	1
15.	Ahraulla	Khangaira	Khangaira	10.00	--	1
16.	Lalganj	Sherpur Bachholi	Sherpur Bachholi	10.00	--	1
				5.00	--	1
17.	Lalganj	Uttarpur	Uttarpur	6.00	--	1
18.	Lalganj	Chattarpur	Chattarpur	10.00	--	1
19.	Atraulin	Utraulia Tahar Shabidpur	Utraulia Tahar Shabidpur	10.00	--	1
				10.00	--	1
20.	Atraulia	Tamrua	Tamrua	10.00	--	1
21.	Atraulia	Gaura Hardo	Gaura Hardo	25.00	--	1
				20.00	--	1
22.	Atraulia	Tharkhada	Tharkhada	10.00	--	1
23.	Atraulia	Maleeha	Maleeha	35.00	--	1
24.	Atraulia	Matarua	Matarua	15.00	--	1
25.	Atraulia	Lohra	Lohra	5.00	--	1
26.	Atraulia	Manirampur	Manirampur	10.00	--	1
27.	Phulpur	Sonhara	Sonhara	12.00	--	1
28.	Phulpur	Mahua Khurd	Mahua Khurd	12.00	--	1
29.	Phulpur	Barra	Barra	12.00	--	1
				15.00	--	1
30.	Phulpur	Barhanakhurd	Barhanakhurd	12.00	--	1
31.	Phulpur	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	10.00	--	1
32.	Phulpur	Belwala	Belwala	10.00	--	1
				7.00	--	1

Table II.6 (contd...)

Sl. No.	Range Name	JFMC Name	Plantation Site Name	Area (Ha.)		No. of Plantation
				Artificial Plantation	Aided Natural Regeneration	
33.	Phulpur	Dharatlapoor	Basti Kapoori	10.00	--	1
34.	Phulpur	Khurhan	Khurhan	10.00	--	1
				10.00	--	1
35.	Jehanpur	Sahanpur	Sahanpur	10.00	--	1
36.	Ahraulla	Pura Chhanni	Pura Chhanni	10.00	--	1
37.	Ahraulla	Ajagara	Ajagara	6.00	--	1
38.	Ahraulla	Khajuri	Khajuri	7.00	--	1
39.	Ahraulla	Sultanipur	Sultanipur	14.00	--	1
40.	Ahraulla	Banbahiya	Banbahiya	10.00	--	1
41.	Ahraulla	Bolnapur	Bolnapur	10.00	--	1
42.	Ahraulla	Puradubey	Puradubey	15.00	--	1
43.	Mohamadpur	Safarpur	Safarpur	15.00	--	1
44.	Mohamadpur	Khatauli	Khatauli	10.00	--	1
45.	Mohamadpur	Baneerampur	Baneerampur	5.00	--	1
46.	Phulpur	Innerjifulpur	Innerjifulpur	5.00	--	1
47.	Phulpur	Akhoula	Akhoula	5.00	--	1
48.	Phulpur	Pushpnagar	Pushpnagar	5.00	--	1
49.	Phulpur	Samunderpur	Samunderpur	5.00	--	1
				10.00	-	1
50.	Phulpur	Gandua	Gandua	13.00	--	1
51.	Mehnagar	Pandeha	Pandeha	13.00	--	1
52.	Mehnagar	Gemore	Gemore	12.00	--	1
53.	Mehnagar	Chinhapur	Chinhapur	10.00	--	1
54.	Mehnagar	Mahuari	Mahuari	15.00	--	1
				10.00	--	1
55.	Mehnagar	Ramnagar	Ramnagar	10.00	--	1
56.	Lalganj	Chudrapur	Chudrapur	6.00	--	1
				5.00	--	1
57.	Lalganj	Kaleelabad	Kaleelabad	5.00	--	1
58.	Lalganj	Ghara	Ghara	10.00	--	1
				10.00	--	1
59.	Lalganj	Ishakpur	Ishakpur	5.00	--	1
				5.00	--	1
60.	Atraulia	Bhavanipatti	Bhavanipatti	20.00	--	1
61.	Atraulia	Darpur	Darpur	5.00	--	1
62.	Atraulia	Istnabey	Istnabey	10.00	--	1
63.	Atraulia	Ishwanpur Pawni	Ishwanpur Pawni	5.00	--	1
64.	Atraulia	Baragaon	Baragaon	10.00	--	1
65.	Atraulia	Lahanpur	Lahanpur	5.00	--	1
66.	Maharajganj	Saidpur	Saidpur	20.00	--	1
67.	Maharajganj	Pachkhorwa	Pachkhorwa	10.00	--	1
68.	Azamgarh	Gandhuri	Gandhuri	10.00	--	1
69.	Azamgarh	Kotwa	Kotwa	5.00	--	1
70.	Azamgarh	Saidpur Jirkipur	Saidpur Jirkipur	5.00	--	1
71.	Azamgarh	Trimohani Pyarepur	Trimohani Pyarepur	10.00	--	1

Table II.6 (contd...)

Sl. No.	Range Name	JFMC Name	Plantation Site Name	Area (Ha.)		No. of Plantation
				Artificial Plantation	Aided Natural Regeneration	
72.	Jahanganj	Lapsipur	Lapsipur	10.00	--	1
73.	Jahanganj	Kishunpur	Kishunpur	10.00	--	1
74.	Jahanganj	Sameda	Sameda	6.00	--	1
75.	Mehnagar	Gopalpur	Gopalpur	15.00	--	1
76.	Mehnagar	Bhilihali	Bhilihali	6.00	--	1
77.	Mehnagar	Pilkua	Pilkua	10.00	--	1
78.	Mehnagar	Harharpur Khauli	Harharpur Khauli	5.00	--	1
79.	Mehnagar	Odhani	Odhani	5.00	--	1
80.	Mehnagar	Kharka	Kharka	5.00	--	1
81.	Ahraul	Karauna	Karauna	10.00	--	1
82.	Ahraul	Khemkaranpur	Khemkaranpur	7.00	--	1
83.	Ahraul	Samdipur	Samdipur	7.00	--	1
84.	Ahraul	Shambhupur	Shambhupur	10.00	--	1
85.	Ahraul	Marrati	Marrati	10.00	--	1
86.	Ahraul	Kotralipur	Kotralipur	10.00	--	1
87.	Atraulia	Bhimalpur Chhapra	Bhimalpur Chhapra	10.00	--	1
88.	Atraulia	Pipri	Pipri	5.00	--	1
89.	Atraulia	Deegurpur	Deegurpur	5.00	--	1
90.	Phulpur	Rasawa	Rasawa	15.00	--	1
91.	Phulpur	Kaneri	Kaneri	5.00	--	1
92.	Phulpur	Khanjhapur	Khanjhapur	10.00	--	1
93.	Phulpur	Behta	Behta	15.00	--	1
94.	Phulpur	Kavar Gahani	Kavar Gahani	5.00	--	1
95.	Mohamadpur	Taba	Taba	15.00	--	1
96.	Mohamadpur	Khuthan Muhjabpur	Khuthan Muhjabpur	5.00	--	1
97.	Mohamadpur	Khankat	Khankat	10.00	--	1
98.	Mohamadpur	Rampursikratur	Rampursikratur	15.00	--	1
99.	Lalganj	Bargahan	Bargahan	10.00	--	1
100.	Lalganj	Rohuna	Rohuna	5.00	--	1
101.	Lalganj	Bahadurpur	Bahadurpur	5.00	--	1
102.	Lalganj	Ikvalpur Sahana	Ikvalpur Sahana	5.00	--	1
103.	Lalganj	Chandabhari	Chandabhari	10.00	--	1
Total				1200.00		

Source: Based on the information available from DFO, Azamgarh (U.P.)

II.4 Expenditure on EPA work and Social Composition of Beneficiaries

Table II.7 shows the expenditure on EPA work in Rs.43.0 lakh from 2003-04 to 2006-07.

Table II.7: Expenditure on EPA Work

Sl. No.	Year of Expenditure	Expenditure (Rs. lakh)
1.	2002-03	—
2.	2003-04	16.00
3.	2004-05	15.00
4.	2005-06	10.00
5.	2006-07	2.00

Source: Based on the information available from DFO, Azamgarh (U.P.)

During 2003-04, Rs.16 lakhs were spent on EPA work. It came down to Rs.15 lakh in 2004-05. During 2005-06, Rs.10 lakh were spent on EPA work, which further came down to Rs.2.0 lakh in 2006-07. As far social composition of beneficiaries, the male population comes to 98.86 per cent in Scheduled Caste; 99.26 per cent in others and to 99.05 per cent in total of SC and ST (Table II.7 to II.8). Further insights into the number of GBMS and EBMS held have been described in Table-II.9. We find that JFMC meeting has been held to 126 times, while FDA meetings to 4 times. The general body meeting held by JFMC comes to 126 times while FDA meeting to 4 times. In connection to executive body meeting, JFMC met as much as 126 times, while executive body meeting has been held during 208 times. As far FDA meetings, it was held during 4 and 5 times respectively (Table II.9).

Table II.8: Social Composition of Beneficiaries

Social Category	Male		Female		Total
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
Scheduled Caste	78200	98.86	900	1.14	79100
Scheduled Tribe	--	--	--	--	--
Others	73665	99.26	550	0.55	74215
Total	151865	99.05	1450	0.95	153315

Source: Based on the information available from DFO, Azamgarh (U.P.)

Table II.9: Number of GBMs and EBMs Held

EBMs and GBMs Held	JFMC Meetings	FDA Meetings
Number of General Body Meeting Held	126	4
Number of Executive Body Meeting Held	208	5

Source: Based on the information available from DFO, Azamgarh (U.P.)

II.5 CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMMES

The capacity building programme has been described in Table II.10, which cover different topics. As much as 1090 persons have been trained on different topics, which include: micro-planning, nursery techniques, Photostatting, microphone, etc. which are provided to SC, ST, low income group and OBC students. Thus, in all, number of persons trained comes to 1090, topics covered to 5, communities associated to 20, number of persons trained to 200, topics covered to 4 and organizations involved to 4. As for asset creation, all 103 villages have created some assets. Thus, people have made some contribution out of their expenditure.

Table II.10: Capacity Building Programmes

Training Programmes conducted	No. of Topics Covered
Staff	
Number trained	1090
Topics Covered – Micro-planning, Nursery Techniques, Plantation, Maintenance	5
Community: SC, ST, Low Income Group, Students, Teachers, OBC	20
Number Trained	200
Topics covered: Protection, Maintenance, Benefit sharing and Management	4
Organizations Involved (Trainers)	4

Source: Based on the information available from DFO, Azamgarh (U.P.)

Table II.11 shows the inventory of sample of JFMCs, which includes area in hectare, number of plants, its survival rate and the name of species. Such a table has been prepared by the DFO officials, Azamgarh. We find that 140 hectares of land have been covered as a sample on which 154000 plants have been planted. **Survival rate is 75 per cent. It is based on discussions held with DFO officials and physical verification with JFMC village dwellers.** Thus, out of 154000 plants, 75 per cent of plants (or 115500) have survived. Applying the survival rate, it is seen that 38500 plants have died in the district. It may be due to the lack of water for irrigation, overgrazing of plants by wild animals (Neel Rose, Rabbits and Deers). Unless attempt is made to control it, it will create the great damages to the afforestation programme in the district. The survival rate of plants across VFC sites as worked out by DFOs is found to be different lowest being to 88 per cent in 2004-05 in Maharupur, to the highest of 98.0 per cent in Kotwalipur in 2006-07.

Table II.11: Inventory of Sample JFMCs

Sl. No.	Scheme	VFC/Site Name	Area (Ha)	No. of Plants	Survival Rate of Plants (%)	Species	Plantation Year
1.	FDA	Sanjaypur	15	16500	90.5	Sheesham, Kanji, Prosopis, Babul	2005-06
2.	FDA	Trimuhani Pyarepur	10	11000	94.5	Sheesham, Kanji, Prosopis, Babul	2005-06
3.	FDA	Kotwalipur	10	11000	98.0	Sheesham, Kanji, Prosopis, Babul	2006-07
4.	FDA	Puradube	15	16500	91.0	Sheesham, Kanji, Prosopis, Babul	2005-06
5.	FDA	Khajuri	7	7700	92.0	Sheesham, Kanji, Prosopis, Babul	2005-06
6.	FDA	Maharupur	15	16500	88.0	Sheesham, Kanji, Prosopis, Babul	2004-05
7.	FDA	Baragum	10	11000	90.2	Sheesham, Kanji, Prosopis, Babul	2005-06
8.	FDA	Dewara Zadid	6	6600	95.0	Sheesham, Kanji, Prosopis, Babul	2004-05
9.	FDA	Arnauld	5	5500	90.0	Sheesham, Kanji, Prosopis, Babul	2005-06
10.	FDA	Belwana	10	11000	88.2	Sheesham, Kanji, Prosopis, Babul	2004-05
11.	FDA	Khutauli	10	11000	95.0	Sheesham, Kanji, Prosopis, Babul	2005-06
12.	FDA	Mahuari	15	16500	92.0	Sheesham, Kanji, Prosopis, Babul	2005-06
13.	FDA	Gaura	12	13200	90.3	Sheesham, Kanji, Prosopis, Babul	2005-06
Total			140	154000	90.91		

Source: Based on the information available from DFO, Azamgarh (U.P.)

Table II.12 gives the year-wise plantations and area in hectares along with the names of VFCs sites. The years considered are the 2004-05 and to 2005-06. Among all the VFC sites, Bindwal (Maharajganj) has the smallest area (4 hectares) and plants (4400) whereas largest area (40 hectares) and plantations (44000) are found in Azamgarh district in 2004-05. If one takes into account only the per hectare plantations of species, it is found the same across VFC villages during the years, which come to 1100. In the district these are characterized under Gambhir Ban. The information on expenditure incurred on training activities has not been recorded by the DFO officials. The inspections made by different officials vary from minimum of one to the maximum of 4 times (Table II.13).

Table II.12: **Inventory of Plant Species Used in the Project (Year 2004-05 to 2005-06)**

Sl. No.	Scheme	Range	VFC/Site Name	Area (Ha)	No. of Plants	Species	Plantation Year
1.	FDA	Azamgarh	Gambhir Ban	40 15	44000 16500	Kanji, Sheesham, Bakain, Prosopis, Arjun, Babool	2004-05 2005-06
2.	FDA	Maharajganj	Bindwal	4 5	4400 5500	Kanji, Sheesham, Bakain, Prosopis, Arjun, Babool	2004-05 2005-06
3.	FDA	Maharajganj	Keshavpur	10 15	11000 16500	Kanji, Sheesham, Bakain, Prosopis, Arjun, Babool	2004-05 2005-06
4.	FDA	Maharajganj	Dewara Zadid	6 5	6600 5500	Kanji, Sheesham, Bakain, Prosopis, Arjun, Babool	2004-05 2005-06
5.	FDA	Mohamadpur	Chandpur Tundwal Manjir Pattle	4 5	4400 5500	Kanji, Sheesham, Bakain, Prosopis, Arjun, Babool	2004-05 2004-05
6.	FDA	Zahanaganj	Semraul	15 9	16500 9900	Kanji, Sheesham, Bakain, Prosopis, Arjun, Babool	2004-05 2005-06
7.	FDA	Mehnagar	Mohamadpur Baruwargam	8	8800	Kanji, Sheesham, Bakain, Prosopis, Arjun, Babool	2004-05
8.	FDA	Mehnagar	Gaura	17	18700	Kanji, Sheesham, Bakain, Prosopis, Arjun, Babool	2004-05
9.	FDA	Mehnagar	Bharthipur	12 20	13200 22000	Kanji, Sheesham, Bakain, Prosopis, Arjun, Babool	2004-05 2005-06
10.	FDA	Ahrawlla	Bahera	10	11000	Kanji, Sheesham, Bakain, Prosopis, Arjun, Babool	2004-05
11.	FDA	Ahrawlla	Pharidpur	10	11000	Kanji, Sheesham, Bakain, Prosopis, Arjun, Babool	2004-05
12.	FDA	Ahrawlla	Godhana	10	11000	Kanji, Sheesham, Bakain, Prosopis, Arjun, Babool	2004-05
13.	FDA	Ahrawlla	Pakhanpur	5	5500	Kanji, Sheesham, Bakain, Prosopis, Arjun, Babool	2004-05
14.	FDA	Ahrawlla	Khandaura	10	11000	Kanji, Sheesham, Bakain, Prosopis, Arjun, Babool	2004-05
15.	FDA	Lalganj	Shekhpur Bachhauli	10 5	11000 5500	Kanji, Sheesham, Bakain, Prosopis, Arjun, Babool	2004-05 2005-06
16.	FDA	Lalganj	Ubarpur	6	6600	Kanji, Sheesham, Bakain, Prosopis, Arjun, Babool	2004-05
17.	FDA	Lalganj	Chhtarpur	10	11000	Kanji, Sheesham, Bakain, Prosopis, Arjun, Babool	2004-05
18.	FDA	Atraulia	Taharava Zidpur	10 10	11000 11000	Kanji, Sheesham, Bakain, Prosopis, Arjun, Babool	2004-05 2005-06

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Table II.12 (contd....)

19.	FDA	Atraulia	Tamrua	10	11000	Kanji, Sheesham, Bakain, Prosopis, Arjun, Babool	2004-05
20.	FDA	Atraulia	Gaurahardo	25 20	27500 22000	Kanji, Sheesham, Bakain, Prosopis, Arjun, Babool	2004-05 2005-06
21.	FDA	Atraulia	Karsana	10	11000	Kanji, Sheesham, Bakain, Prosopis, Arjun, Babool	2004-05
22.	FDA	Atraulia	Makrahu	35	38500	Kanji, Sheesham, Bakain, Prosopis, Arjun, Babool	2004-05
23.	FDA	Atraulia	Maharapur	15	16500	Kanji, Sheesham, Bakain, Prosopis, Arjun, Babool	2004-05
24.	FDA	Atraulia	Lahra	5	5500	Kanji, Sheesham, Bakain, Prosopis, Arjun, Babool	2004-05
25.	FDA	Atraulia	Maniyarpur	10	11000	Kanji, Sheesham, Bakain, Prosopis, Arjun, Babool	2004-05
26.	FDA	Phulpur	Sonhra Mahuar Khurd	12 12	13200 13200	Kanji, Sheesham, Bakain, Prosopis, Arjun, Babool	2004-05
27.	FDA	Phulpur	Bara	12 15	13200 13200	Kanji, Sheesham, Bakain, Prosopis, Arjun, Babool	2004-05 2005-06
28.	FDA	Phulpur	Lasarakhurd	12	132000	Kanji, Sheesham, Bakain, Prosopis, Arjun, Babool	2004-05
29.	FDA	Phulpur	Aamrangabad	10	11000	Kanji, Sheesham, Bakain, Prosopis, Arjun, Babool	2004-05
30.	FDA	Phulpur	Belwana	10 7	11000 7700	Kanji, Sheesham, Bakain, Prosopis, Arjun, Babool	2004-05 2005-06
31.	FDA	Phulpur	Basti Ka Puri	10	11000	Kanji, Sheesham, Bakain, Prosopis, Arjun, Babool	2004-05
32.	FDA	Phulpur	Surhan	10 10	11000 11000	Kanji, Sheesham, Bakain, Prosopis, Arjun, Babool	2004-05 2005-06
33.	FDA	Jelyanpur	Sahnupur	10	11000	Kanji, Sheesham, Bakain, Prosopis, Arjun, Babool	2004-05
34.	FDA	Ahraulla	Puradhanni	10	11000	Kanji, Sheesham, Bakain, Prosopis, Arjun, Babool	2004-05
35.	FDA	Ahraulla	Ajgara	6	6600	Kanji, Sheesham, Bakain, Prosopis, Arjun, Babool	2004-05
36.	FDA	Ahraulla	Khajuri	7	7700	Kanji, Sheesham, Bakain, Prosopis, Arjun, Babool	2004-05
37.	FDA	Ahraulla	Sultanipur	14	15400	Kanji, Sheesham, Bakain, Prosopis, Arjun, Babool	2004-05
38.	FDA	Ahraulla	Banrhiya	10	11000	Kanji, Sheesham, Bakain, Prosopis, Arjun, Babool	2004-05
39.	FDA	Ahraulla	Molnapur	10	11000	Kanji, Sheesham, Bakain, Prosopis, Arjun, Babool	2004-05
40.	FDA	Ahraulla	Puraduve	15	16500	Kanji, Sheesham, Bakain, Prosopis, Arjun, Babool	2004-05
41.	FDA	Mohamadpur	Sanjarpur	15	165000	Kanji, Sheesham, Bakain, Prosopis, Arjun, Babool	2004-05
42.	FDA	Mohamadpur	Khutauli	10	11000	Kanji, Sheesham, Bakain, Prosopis, Arjun, Babool	2004-05
43.	FDA	Mohamadpur	Wazirmalpur	5	5500	Kanji, Sheesham, Bakain, Prosopis, Arjun, Babool	2004-05
44.	FDA	Phulpur	Ernagolukpur	5	5500	Kanji, Sheesham, Bakain, Prosopis, Arjun, Babool	2004-05

Table II.12 (contd....)

45.	FDA	Phulpur	Arnaulla	5	5500	Kanji, Sheesham, Bakain, Prosopis, Arjun, Babool	2004-05
46.	FDA	Phulpur	Pushpnagar	5	5500	Kanji, Sheesham, Bakain, Prosopis, Arjun, Babool	2004-05
47.	FDA	Phulpur	Samundarpur	5	5500	Kanji, Sheesham, Bakain, Prosopis, Arjun, Babool	2004-05
48.	FDA	Phulpur	Narne	10	11000	Kanji, Sheesham, Bakain, Prosopis, Arjun, Babool	2004-05
49.	FDA	Mehnagar	Pandha	13	14300	Kanji, Sheesham, Bakain, Prosopis, Arjun, Babool	2004-05
50.	FDA	Mehnagar	Gajor	12	13200	Kanji, Sheesham, Bakain, Prosopis, Arjun, Babool	2004-05
51.	FDA	Mehnagar	Ghinhapur	10	11000	Kanji, Sheesham, Bakain, Prosopis, Arjun, Babool	2004-05
52.	FDA	Mehnagar	Mahuvari	15	16500	Kanji, Sheesham, Bakain, Prosopis, Arjun, Babool	2004-05
53.	FDA	Mehnagar	Ram Nagar	10	11000	Kanji, Sheesham, Bakain, Prosopis, Arjun, Babool	2004-05
54.	FDA	Lalganj	Rudrapur	6	6600	Kanji, Sheesham, Bakain, Prosopis, Arjun, Babool	2004-05
55.	FDA	Lalganj	Kalichabad	5	5500	Kanji, Sheesham, Bakain, Prosopis, Arjun, Babool	2004-05
56.	FDA	Lalganj	Para	10	11000	Kanji, Sheesham, Bakain, Prosopis, Arjun, Babool	2004-05
57.	FDA	Lalganj	Ishakpur	5	5500	Kanji, Sheesham, Bakain, Prosopis, Arjun, Babool	2004-05
58.	FDA	Atraullia	Bhawani Patli	20	22000	Kanji, Sheesham, Bakain, Prosopis, Arjun, Babool	2004-05
59.	FDA	Atraullia	Darupur	5	5500	Kanji, Sheesham, Bakain, Prosopis, Arjun, Babool	2004-05
60.	FDA	Atraullia	Ratnwa	10	11000	Kanji, Sheesham, Bakain, Prosopis, Arjun, Babool	2004-05
61.	FDA	Atraullia	Eshyarpur Pawani	5	5500	Kanji, Sheesham, Bakain, Prosopis, Arjun, Babool	2004-05
62.	FDA	Atraullia	Bargaur	10	11000	Kanji, Sheesham, Bakain, Prosopis, Arjun, Babool	2004-05
63.	FDA	Atraullia	Laharpur	5	5500	Kanji, Sheesham, Bakain, Prosopis, Arjun, Babool	2004-05
64.	FDA	Maharajganj	Saidpur	20	22000	Kanji, Sheesham, Bakain, Prosopis, Arjun, Babool	2004-05
65.	FDA	Maharajganj	Pachkhora	10	11000	Kanji, Sheesham, Bakain, Prosopis, Arjun, Babool	2004-05
66.	FDA	Azamgarh	Gandhuee	10	11000	Kanji, Sheesham, Bakain, Prosopis, Arjun, Babool	2004-05
67.	FDA	Azamgarh	Kotawa	5	5500	Kanji, Sheesham, Bakain, Prosopis, Arjun, Babool	2004-05

Table II.12 (contd....)

68.	FDA	Azamgarh	Saidpur	5	5500	Kanji, Sheesham, Bakain, Prosopis, Arjun, Babool	2004-05
69.	FDA	Azamgarh	Trimohani Pyarepur	10	11000	Kanji, Sheesham, Bakain, Prosopis, Arjun, Babool	2004-05
70.	FDA	Jahanaganj	Lapsipur	10	11000	Kanji, Sheesham, Bakain, Prosopis, Arjun, Babool	2004-05
71.	FDA	Jahanaganj	Kishanpur	5	5500	Kanji, Sheesham, Bakain, Prosopis, Arjun, Babool	2004-05
72.	FDA	Jahanaganj	Samenda	6	5500	Kanji, Sheesham, Bakain, Prosopis, Arjun, Babool	2004-05
			Total	900	990000		

Source: Based on the information available from DFO, Azamgarh (U.P.)

Table II.13: Monitoring and Evaluation

Inspections made by Officials	Number of times
C.C.F.	One time (per year)
C.F.	Two times (per year)
D.C.F./D.F.O.	Four times (per year)

Source: Based on the information available from DFO, Azamgarh (U.P.)

II.6 ASSET GENERATION UNDER EPA

Table II.14 records the year-wise assets generated under EPA, number of assets and expenditure. The asset generated in terms of kutchra road to 215 metres in Bindwal, 492 metres in Samraul, 220 metres in Gaura, 564 metres in Bahera, 525 metres in Godhana, 547 metres of road in Khandaura, 722 metres of kutchra road in Gambhirban, etc. (see Table II.16). The hand pump installation, comes to 0.2 in Gambhirban, 1 in Keshavpura, 3 in Chandpur, 3 in Bharthi, 1 in Ubarpur, 2 in Taharawajidpur, 4 in Gaura Hardo, 6 in Kasaran, 4 in Maharupur and to 2 in Maniyapur. During 2003-04, the total money spent was Rs.16 lakh.

Table II.16: Year-wise Inventory of EPA Assets (2003-04)

Name of Village	Assets Created Under FDA	No. of Assets	Total Expenditure Incurred
Gambhirban	Kutchra Road Hand Pumps	722 metres 02 Nos.	
Bindwal	Kutchra Road	215 metres	
Keshavpur	Kutchra Road Wooden Gate	190 metres 1	
Dewara Zadled	Kutchra Road	303 metres	
Chandpur Tundwal	Kutchra Road Hand Pumps	50 metres 03	
Semraul	Kutchra Road Hand Pump	492 metres 01	

Table II.16 (contd...)

Muhandpur Barwasa	Kutchra Road Hand Pumps	50 metres 02	
Gaura	Kutchra Road Hand Pumps	220 metres 02	
Bharthi	Kutchra Road Hand Pumps	340 metres 03	
Bahera	Kutchra Road	564 metres	
Pharidpur	Kutchra Road	500 metres	
Godhana	Kutchra Road	525 metres	
Pakhanpur	Kutchra Road	250 metres	
Khandaura	Kutchra Road	547.50 metres	
Sekhpur Bechhauri	Kharanja Road	225 metres	
Ubarpur	Handpump	1	
Chhatarpur	Handpumps Demarcation	01 753 metres	
Taharawajidpur	Kutchra Road Handpumps	172.50 metres 02	
Tamrua	Kutchra Road Hand Pumps	172.50 metres 02	
Gaurallardo	Kutchra Road Hand Pump Boring	300 metres 04	
Karsara	Kutchra Road Hand Pumps	492.25 metres 02	
Makraha	Kutchra Road Cleaning of Drainage Hand pumps	799 metres 715 metres 06	
Maharupur	Kutchra Road Hand Pumps	350 metres 04	
Lohara	Kutchra Road	250metres	
Maniyarpur	Kutchra Road Hand Pumps	476 metres 02	
Sanhara	Kutchra Road Temple (Chabutara)	200 metres 1+1 = 2	
Mahuara Khurd	Kutchra Road Bridge	200 metres 01	
Bara	Kutchra Road Hand pumps Bridge	200 metres 01 01	
Lasara Khurd	Kutchra Road Bridge Hand Pumps	100 metres 01 01	
Aurangabad	Kutchra Road	100 metres	
Belwana	Cleaning of Drainage Temple Maintenance	900 metres 01	
Bostikapuri	Kutchra Road Chabutara	100 metres 01	
Surhan	Cleaning of Drainage Temple Maintenance	800 metres 01	Rs.16.00 lakh.

Source: DFO Office, Azamgarh.

Table II.15 shows the assets generated under EPA work and the money spent on this count in 2004-05. A majority of assets created is in the form of kutcha road preparation, installation of water pipes, etc. For this purpose Rs.15 lakh were spent. Table II.16 describes the year-wise inventory of EPA assets in 2005-06. It has been found that hand pump and kutcha road in Mahuari, hand pumps in Paso, handpumps in Gopalpur, hand pump and kutcha road in Bhilhili, handpumps in Pulkavo, Kutcha road and handpumps in Dhoraro Pokhuli, Kutcha road and handpump in Odhani and in other villages, has the preponderant characteristics of the assets creation. The amount of asset created is valued to Rs.10 lakh. Considering the quality and quantity of work, the National Afforestation Programme is required to be extended for another 10 years. All efforts are required to be made so that financial problem will not come in the way of development of National Afforestation Programme. Annexure 1 to 20 provides the photos which project team have drawn and the same is attached with the project report at the end.

Table II.15: Year-wise Inventory of EPA Assets (2004-05)

Name of Village	Assets Created Under FDA	No. of Assets	Total Expenditure Incurred
Gambhirban	Kutcha Road Distribution of Plants	410 metres 500 Nos.	
Bindwal	Kutcha Road Distribution of Plants	110.50 metres 500	
Keshavpur	Kutcha Road Distribution of Plants	340 metres 700	
Dewara Zadid	Kutcha Road	244 metres	
Semraul	Kutcha Road Distribution of Plants Hand Pumps	394 metres 4100 03	
Bharthi	Kutcha Road Distribution of Plants Hand Pumps	600 metres 1910 03	
Shekhpur Bachhauli	Kutcha road	100 metres	
Taharawa Vazidpur	Kutcha Road Hand Pumps	172.50 metres 02	
Gaura Hardo	Kutcha Road Cleaning of Drainage Hand Pumps	250 metres 715 metres 04	
Bara	Kutcha Road Cleaning of Drainage Hand Pumps	100 metres 2.50 kms. 01	
Belwana	Kutcha Road Temple Maintenance	80 metres 01	
Surhan	Kutcha Road Temple Maintenance Bridge	200 metres 01 01	
Sahanupur	Kutcha Road	725 metres	
Puradhani	Kutcha Road Temple Maintenance Hand Pumps	125 metres 01 02	
Azgara	Kutcha Road Distribution of Plants	335.60 metres 515	
Khajuri	Kutcha Road Distribution of Plants	389 metres 550	

Table II.15 (contd...)

Sultanipur	Kutch Road Distribution of Plants	747 metres 700	
Banrhiya	Hand Pumps Distribution of Plants	04 400	
Malnapur	Kutch Road	500 metres	
Puraduve	Kutch Road Hand Pumps Distribution of Plants	550 metres 04 500	
Sanzarpur	Kutch Road Hand Pumps Distribution of Plants	500 metres 04 1800	
Khutauli	Hand Pumps Distribution of Plants	10 1830	
Vajirmalpur	Hand Pumps	05	
Ernagokulpur	Kutch Road Bridge	100metres 01	
Arnaula	Kutch Road Temple Maintenance	200 metres 01	
Pushpnagar	Kutch Road Temple Maintenance	200 metres 01	
Samundrapur	Kutch Road Temple Maintenance	100 metres 01	
Narve	Kutch Road Temple Maintenance Hand pumps	150 metres 01 01	
Pandha	Cleaning of Ponds Distribution of Plants	01 1000	
Gajor	Kutch Road Distribution of Plants Hand Pumps	300 metres 1000 05	
Ghinhapur	Distribution of Plants Bathroom Hand Pumps	1000 01 07	
Mahuari	Kutch Road Distribution of Plants Hand Pumps	430 metres 2250 02	
Ram Nagar	Kutch Road Distribution of Plants Hand Pumps	250 metres 1950 02	
Rudrapur	Temple maintenance	01	
Kalichabad	Hand Pumps	03	
Para	Kutch Road Hand Pumps	180 metres 04	
Ishakpur	Kutch Road	200 metres	
Bhawanipatli	Kutch Road Hand Pumps	215 metres 01	
Darupur	Kutch Road Hand Pumps	90 metres 01	
Ratnare	Kutch Road Hand Pumps	180 metres 02	
Eshrerpur Pawni	Kutch Road Hand Pumps	90 metres 01	
Baragave	Kutch Road Hand Pumps	110 metres 02	

Table II.15 (contd...)

Laharpur	Kutchha Road Hand Pumps	90 metres 01	
Saidpur	Kutchha Road Temple Maintenance	450 metres 01	
Pachkhara	Kutchha Road Distribution of Plants	237.50 metres 500	
Gandhvi	Hand Pumps	04	
Kotwa	Hand Pumps	04	
Saidpu Zirikpur	Kutchha Road Distribution of Plants Hand Pumps	93.33 metres 500 01	
Trimahani Pyarepur	Kutchha Road Hand Pumps Chabutara	294 metres 02 01	
Lupasipur	Cleaning of Ponds Distribution of Plants Hand Pumps	320 metres 1000 02	
Kishanpur	Kutchha Road Hand Pumps Distribution of Plants	226 metres 02 100	
Samedia	Kutchha Road Hand Pumps	220 metres 03	
Total			Rs.15.00 lakh

Source: DFO Office, Azamgarh

Table II.16: Year-wise Inventory of EPA Assets (2005-06)

Name of Village	Assets Created Under FDA	No. of Assets	Total Expenditure Incurred
Mahuari	Kutchha Road Hand Pumps	235 metres 03	
Rudrapur	Temple Maintenance	01	
Para	Hand Pumps	04	
Gopalpur	Hand Pumps Kutchha Road	06 300 metres	
Bhilihili	Hand Pumps Kutchha Road	01 150 metres	
Pilkua	Hand Pumps	07	
Dharhara Parkhauili	Kutchha Road Hand Pumps	150 metres 01	
Odhani	Kutchha Road Hand Pumps	150 metres 01	
Kharka	Kutchha Road Hand Pumps	150 metres 01	
Karauja	Temple Maintenance Hand Pumps	01 01	
Khemkaranpur	Temple Maintenance Hand Pumps	01 01	
Samdi	Temple Maintenance Hand Pumps	01 01	
Shambhapur	Temple Maintenance Hand Pumps	01 01	
Bharchakia	Temple Maintenance Hand Pumps	01 01	
Kotwalipur	Temple Maintenance Hand Pumps	01 01	
Bheelampur	Cleaning of Drainage Kutchha Road	300 metres 250 metres	
Pipari	Kutchha Road Hand Pumps	420 metres 02	
Deegurpur	Kutchha Road Hand Pumps	01 01	
Rasawa	Kutchha Road Hand Pumps	200 metres 04	
Kaneri	Temple Maintenance Kutchha Road	01 100 metres	
Khanjhapur	Kutchha Road Hand Pumps	150 metres 01	
Behta	Handpumps Kutchha Road Temple Maintenance	04 250 metres 01	
Kobragahani	Kutchha Road Cleaning of Drainage	100 metres 100 metres	
Toba	Kutchha Road Hand Pumps Distribution of Plants	350 metres 10 3500	

Table II.16 (contd...)

Khuthan	Kutcha Road Hand Pumps Distribution of Plants	250 metres 02 1000	
Khankat	Kutcha Road Hand Pumps Distribution of Plants	300 metres 04 2000	
Rajapur Sikaut	Kutcha Road Hand Pumps Distribution of Plants	700 metres 03 3500	
Bargahan	Hand Pumps Kutcha Road		
Rohua	Hand Pumps Kutcha Road		
Bahadurpur	Hand Pumps Kutcha Road		
Ikwalspursuhna	Hand Pumps Kutcha Road		
Chanda Bhari	Hand Pumps Kutcha Road		
Total Cost			Rs.10.0 Lakh

Source: DFO Office, Azamgarh.

CHAPTER III

F.D.A. MECHANISM

We discussed in this chapter FDA mechanism and its strengths and weaknesses.

III.1 Outline the composition of General and Executive Bodies along with deviations, if any, reasons therefore and concurrent of MDFF thereto.

FDA Azamgarh was registered under the Societies Registration Act of (xxi) 1860 on 20th October 2001. Guidelines prescribed by NAEB/MOEF, Government of India were followed during the composition of general body and executive body meetings of the FDA as reported by the official and observation made by evaluator no deviation was found in composition of general and executive bodies. The evaluator found that the registration certificate of the division was valid upto 19th October 2006 and inquired why the registration was not renewed. The forest officials said that renewal process is in progress.

III.2 Highlight the strength and weaknesses, if any, pertaining to the mutual responsibilities assigned to FDA and VFCs/EDCs (execution of field work).

Strength:

- Good works by the forest officials in the field is connoted by success.
- The forest officials tried to fill and protect the blank patches of government land and community land through different types of species.

Weaknesses:

- Due to delay in release of fund, the DFO officials are unable to complete the task assigned to them well in time.
- EPA is not taken to a large extent due to lack of fund.
- Lack of commitment and obligation towards fulfilling duty was also observed parts of forest officials, which impeded the smooth implementation and progress of the project.

III.3 Commend on whether the project implementing VFCs/EDCs are also being benefited through any other forestry community development project form State/ Central Government, if no, then what role the initiative the FDA proposes in regard to the overall rural/eco-development of project areas?

State level afforestation project especially on reserve forest land were being the community people of target villages as reported by the JFMC officials. They were social forestry programme and other rural development programmes running in the target villages.

III.4 Provide the brief outline of FDA Bank account, the mode of operation, auditing status, supported with progress of work as envisaged in the guidelines. Comment on the flow of funds to the VFCs/EDCs. Disbursement of funds by JFMCs for work executed, if delayed the reasons thereof.

The bank account number exists in Union Bank of India and the account number is 11658. Here forest Chairman and Secretary/DFO are the operators of the account number. The audit reports of the two years were submitted to Circle Office. The disbursement of fund to JFMC was satisfactory as reported by the JFMCs officials.

III.5 Similar details should also be provided for the individual VFC/EDC, whose work were and interactions held with. Details of statement of account and progress reports sent by VFC/EDC to the FDA. Comment on the receipt of funds by VFCs/EDCs.

Thirteen (13) JFMCs were sampled and verified physically during field visit, namely, Sanjarpur, Trimuhanipyarepur, Kotwalipur, Puradure, Khajuri, Maharupur, Baruganu, Dewara Zadid, Arnaula, Belwana, Khutauli, Mahuari, Gaura. Bank accounts of these VFCs were with Union Bank of India, Civil Lines, Azamgarh, Account numbers of these JFMCs respectively. JFMCs officials were satisfied with the flow of fund.

Sl. No.	JFMC Name	Bank Name	Account Number
1.	Sanjarpur	Union Bank of India, Civil Lines, Azamgarh	12360
2.	Trimuhanipyarepur	Union Bank of India, Civil Lines, Azamgarh	12324
3.	Katwalipur	Union Bank of India, Civil Lines, Azamgarh	12918
4.	Puradure	Union Bank of India, Civil Lines, Azamgarh	12336
5.	Khajuri	Union Bank of India, Civil Lines, Azamgarh	12352
6.	Maharupur	Union Bank of India, Civil Lines, Azamgarh	11491
7.	Baraganv	Union Bank of India, Civil Lines, Azamgarh	12332
8.	Dewara Zadid	Union Bank of India, Civil Lines, Azamgarh	11516
9.	Arnaula	Union Bank of India, Deedarganj, Azamgarh	6159
10.	Belwana	Union Bank of India, Civil Lines, Azamgarh	11589
11.	Khutauli	Union Bank of India, Civil Lines, Azamgarh	12365
12.	Mahuari	Union Bank of India, Civil Lines, Azamgarh	12362
13.	Gaura	Union Bank of India, Mehnagar, Azamgarh	20159

Source: DFO Office, Azamgarh.

CHAPTER IV

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

This chapter deals with the qualitative analysis and findings of the study. It is described in qualitative term, which assesses the survival rate of plantation and availability of fuelwood, fodder, NTFPs timber, etc. Peoples' participation, protection and maintenance of records, benefits accrued to the community and limitations of the project, etc. have also been outlined.

C.1 ASSESSMENT OF PLANTATION WORK AND THEIR OUTPUT

1. **Briefly comment on area's suitability, which has been selected for the project implementation?**

The entire plantation work has been done on forest land and majority of the land belongs to forest sanctuary category. A small portion of community land has also been declared as forest sanctuary. The quality of land is undulated and sodic and because of that the fertility of soil is poor. The quality of land is such that it helps to develop the species but unsuitable for agricultural development.

C.2 SURVIVAL RATE OF PLANTATION

We worked out the survival rate in the case of Azamgarh district, which comes to 75 per cent with the overall grading of 5.65. For this purpose, we visited certain JFMCs and it was found that overall survival rate comes to 75 per cent. It implies the mortality rate of plants and species to 25 per cent. Among the JFMCs villages, the lowest survival rate was found to be 88 per cent in Mahrupur, while that highest survival rate comes to 98 per cent in the Kotawalipur. The 75 per cent of survival rate has been calculated on the basis of discussions held with DFO officials, physical verification of JFMC dwellers in terms of plants, species, area in hectares and so on.

Technology used in the project is the traditional. Project office also are found satisfied with the technology or methodology adopted in the present study. The traditional Technology has been used in most of the activities.

1. **Increase in the availability of bio-mass (firewood, fodder, other NTFP, small timber, etc.)**

As project is quite new, no remarkable increase in biomass has taken place except fodder grass. It is found in surplus in the plantation areas. Firewood, NTFP and small timber would be available after 4 to 5 years.

2. **Improvement in the quality of life of people in project area (status of health, education, availability of drinking water, increase in per capita income)**

No change has been observed in the quality of life. Indicators of development and employment in the project provided works to the community people through EPA work. Drinking water facility was made available in some target villages. In the implementation of the project, mandays were handsomely generated to the local community. In the last year of project implementation, no fund was released from the concerned authorities. Thus, EPA activities were not undertaken during the last year.

C.3 PEOPLES' PARTICIPATION

1. **Whether the choice of species has been considered in consultation with local dwellers. Also, comment briefly whether these are in consonance with local needs?**

In most of the cases in selection of plants, species and soil and moisture and climatic conditions were taken into consideration along with the local needs of population. JFMCs also participated in this respect.

2. **Briefly comment on the suitability of species taken up for NTFP and medicinal plants (Perennials) from economic point of view**

The selection of species was done through proper discussion with JFMCs and VFC. Local needs were taken into account. In the project area, the plantation of medicinal plant does not exist.

3. **Whether the project has created awareness among the local population, about the responsibilities they expected to discharge and benefit that are likely to accrue from the project?**

The level of awareness was not found satisfactory among the local people. Villagers think that plantation is a job of forest department. EPA activities in some villages are able to generate awareness in the rural villages.

4. **Approach adopted for motivating the people includes the holding of meeting.**

A few meetings on this count were held to generate awareness. However, no mass media help was sought. Villagers were not found keenly interested in the project job. But forest range officials attempted to generate awareness among the villagers for the sake of forest protection.

5. **Whether the means of communication have been successful and have there been a favourable responses?**

It failed to generate the awareness. Yes

6. **Whether the village communities involved in:**

(a) Project Planning Partial

(b) Project Implementation Partial

(c) Usufructs sharing mechanism Partial

(d) Are the people aware about the GO issued with regard to JFM/Usufruct sharing Mechanism? No

(e) Has any formal arrangement been made for sharing the intermediate and final produce of the project activities No

(f) Effectiveness of mechanism evolved and the equitableness of same? No

(g) Role played by the local community/committees in arriving at the mechanism?

A few popular and influential people were taking interest in this direction.

C.4 ASSETS: PROTECTION AND MAINTENANCE

The biotic pressure in this area is on as wild animals and human interference are very frequent. The forest officials are showing reluctance towards the appointment of regular watchman. This is due to lack of fund. The protection and maintenance of EPA created assets have solely been the responsibility of villagers specially Village Pradhan.

C.5 MAINTENANCE OF RECORDS

(a) **Whether record of nurseries indicating the number and species of seedlings raised has been maintained?**

Concerned officials have well maintained the records.

(b) **Whether there are adequate and posted from time to time. If not the reasons and effects of unposted records on the implementation of project?**

Yes

- (c) **Whether plantation journal is maintained and posted upto date? Whether a surveyed sketch of the plantation has been posted on the register?**

No attempt is made in this direction.

- (d) **Whether inspecting official of the implementing agency, like, DFO, CF or CCF has recorded their observations, if any?**

Yes, DFO, SDO and occasionally CF.

- (e) **Whether records/register of VFC/VDA general body meetings maintained?**

Yes

C.6 PROJECT BENEFITS

Table IV.1 shows the year-wise mandays generated. In 2003-04, the mandays generated were 42910, which in 2004-05 increased to 64686, which declined to 57631 in 2005-06 and to 15724 in 2006-07. It reflects the downward trend in mandays generated. The generation of mandays employment is due to the increased employment in cleaning of ponds, construction and repair of school building, installation of hand pumps, construction of bathroom, distribution of plants, purchase of utensils, repairing of temple, construction of bridge, installation of boring pumps, etc.

Table-IV.1: **Man Days Generated in the Project**

Year	Man days generated
2003-04	92910
2004-05	64686
2005-06	57631
2006-07	15724

Source: D.F.O. Office, Azamgarh

C.7 PROJECT REPORTING ACTIVITIES

- (a) **What returns (reports) have been submitted by the implementing agency to State/ Central Governments? Whether these reports were sent regularly or due date? If not, the reasons therefore?**

Audited accounts upto 31st March 2005-06 were submitted to the Conservator's Office and from there were forwarded to other concerned officers.

- (b) **Whether any state level agency has monitored project activities? If so, outcome of such monitoring/evaluation and the comments if any?**

Monitoring and evaluation work were carried out every year by forest department. Monitoring report is submitted to the conservator office, any shortcoming found in the

process of implementation of the project is reported to FDA officials. The copy of their report was not made available to the evaluator.

- (c) **If no, agency evaluated project activities, reason therefore?**

No

C.8 PROJECT CONSTRAINTS/LIMITATIONS

- (a) **What constraints/limitations were faced by the project authority, if any?**

Non-cooperation has delayed timely the release of fund. Timely release of fund to implementing agency made their task difficult. All this happened due to low wages and lack of interest.

- (b) **Whether the flow of fund was smooth and without delay?**

Project could not be implemented in the first year (2003-04) due to delay in release of the fund. Further, it was delayed almost on all occasions.

- (c) **If flow was not smooth, where did the delay arise? This must be checked with records.**

The delay occurred both at state level offices as well as NAEB office in Delhi.

- (d) **Whether the project authorities made adequate efforts to get the funds released in time?**

The FDA officials did try their level best to avoid this situation but hardly they became successful.

CHAPTER V

SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

D.1 SUGGESTIONS FROM IMPLEMENTING/SUPERVISING AGENCIES

(a) **Is there any scope for the improvement of project output?**

As far as possible, grazing of grasses need to be avoided. Along with the availability of fund, the involvement of communities is essential.

(b) **Whether the project authorities need for improving upon any particular activity or methodology?**

The project authority felt that if fund allocated under EPA in timely, it would help the smooth functioning of the project. The overall performance would have been better.

(c) **Whether the people of the area feel any need to improve any particular aspect of the project?**

A long term viable strategy should be initiated, which may stop the grazing of the area by domestic and wild animals.

D.2 SUGGESTIONS FROM THE EVALUATING AGENCY

(a) **Whether the project should be continued, modified, discontinued (give reasons)?**

The evaluators feel that the project may be continued as this has been successful to some extent in increasing the number of plant species in JFMC villages. However, it has failed to mobilize the community and peoples' involvement in the project activities because the wage rates of FDA (Rs.58.00) are very low as compared to current market wages (Rs.90-100). More irrigation facility under newly planted area should be provided so that survival rate may be increased to some extent.

D.3 ANY OTHER RELEVANT RECOMMENDATION(S)

- (b) The awareness campaign and more capacity building programmes among the community people of JFMC villages should be given a high priority for making such project more meaningful and sustainable as it has based on Joint Forest Management System.

(c) **Names and designations of functionaries with whom evaluator has interacted.**

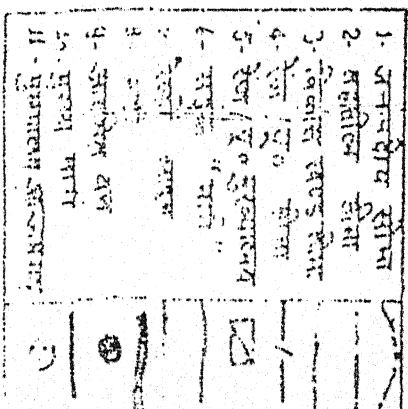
Shri P.S. Dubey, S.D.O., Azamgarh.

The project officials suggested that the project had to be implemented by JFMC and Forest Officials, i.e., two institutions.

The project funds should be sanctioned to at a time for a period of five years before implementing the scheme.

Joint responsibilities of forest and VFC in the protection of plant species planted in the target villages/forest need to be followed timely, sincerely and efficiently.

ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय



संख्या

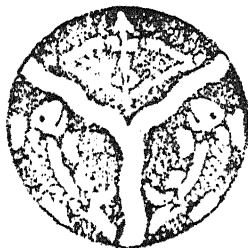
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एतद्वारा प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि वन विकास अधिकारी

कार्यालय प्रशासक निदेशक सामाजिक न्याय

प्रभाग डिप्लोमा गढ़

को आज उत्तर प्रदेश में अपनी प्रवृत्ति के संबंध में यथासंशोधित सोसाइटीज रजिस्ट्रेशन अधिनियम 1860 ई० के अधीन सम्यक् रूप से रजिस्ट्रीकृत किया गया है। यह प्रमाण-पत्र

तक विधिमान्य होगा।

आज दिनांक

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मेरे हस्ताक्षर से दिया गया।

सोसाइटी के रजिस्ट्रार,

उत्तर प्रदेश।

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प्रभाग निदेशक सामाजिक न्याय प्रभाग - डिप्लोमा गढ़



Village Forest Samiti – Mahuari
Range - Mehnagar



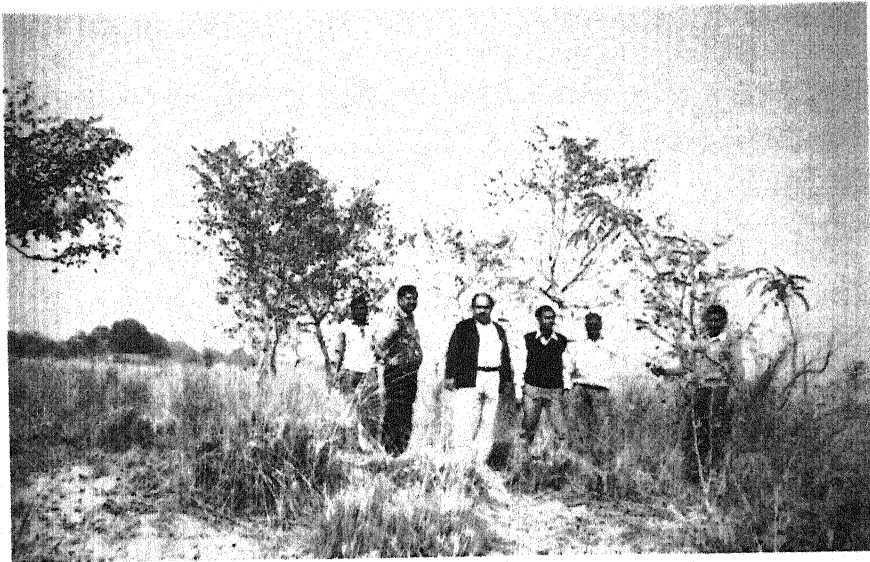
Village Forest Samiti – Gaura
Range - Mehnagar



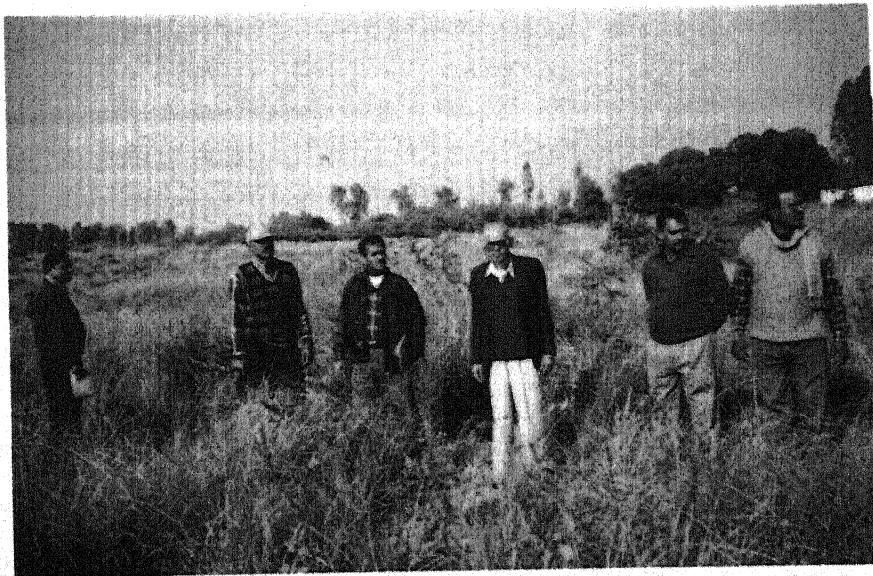
Village Forest Samiti – Trimohani
Pyarepur Range - Azamgarh



Village Forest Samiti – Trimohani
Pyarepur Range - Azamgarh



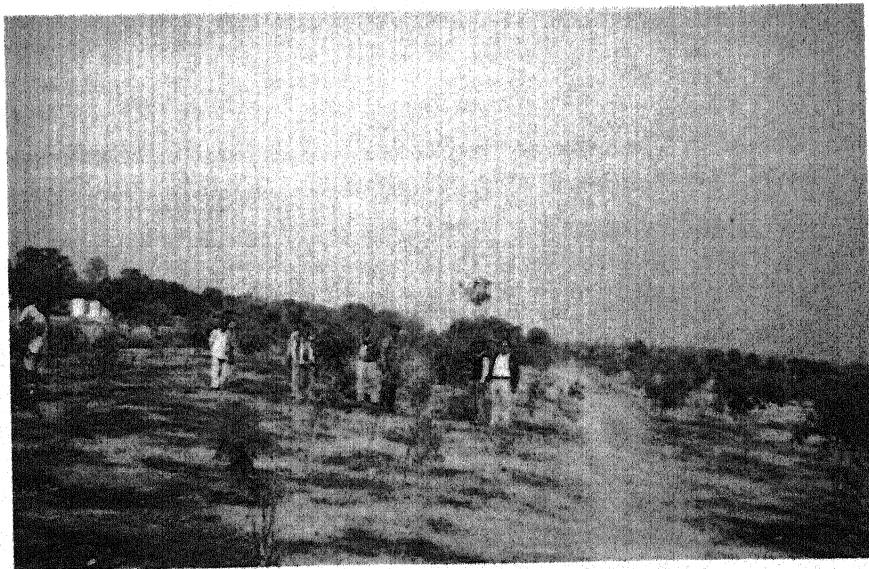
Village Forest Samiti – Devara Jadeed
Range - Maharajganj



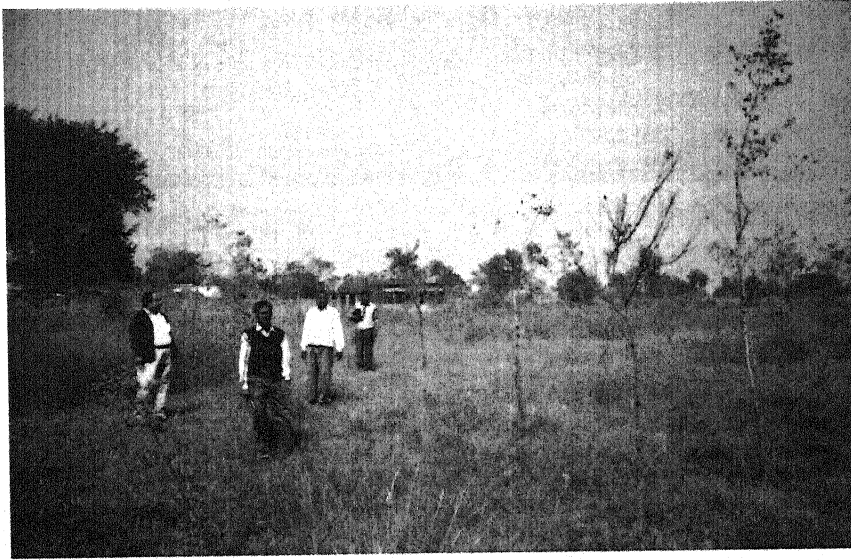
Village Forest Samiti – Toba
Range - Mohammadpur



Village Forest Samiti – Gaura
Range - Mehnagar



Village Forest Samiti – Kotwalipur
Range - Ahiraula



Village Forest Samiti – Devara Jadeed
Range - Maharajganj



Village Forest Samiti – Devara Jadeed
Range - Maharajganj